

**WORKING PLAN FOR THE FORESTS
OF
GUMLA FOREST DIVISION**

PART-I

SUMMARY OF FACTS ON WHICH THE PROPOSALS ARE BASED.

CHAPTER - I

THE TRACT DEACT WITH.

NAME AND SITUATION:

1. This Working Plan deals with all the reserved, protected and private protected forests of the Gumla district situated within the civil subdivisions of Gumla (leaving Ghaghra & Bishunpur Thanas) and Simdega.

The Block and Range wise distribution of forest area is as below: -

Table No. —1

Sl.No,	Name of the range	Area in Acares	Area in Hectare
1	Gumla	76,264.90	30,863.98
2	Kururagarh	94363.04	38,188.20
3	Simdega East	63,999.35	25,900.14
4	Simdega West.	78,468.52	31,755.77
Total		3,13,095.71	1,26,708.09

2. The above forests include all the Government reserved forests and those forests which belonged to Zamindars and Khutkattidars and were constituted private protected forests under the provision of the Bihar Private forest Act. 1947, part of which later

on vested in Government under land Reforms Act (Bihar XX of 1950) and were constituted protected forests under section 29 (3) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 with all

the rights of individual and the Government as such. Later on the forest settlement officers were appointed to assess rights and concessions and formation of final demarcations. The Mundari Khutakatti forests continued to be private protected forests under the Bihar Private protected forests Act, 1947. All these forests are included within 22°20'N and 23° 33'N latitude and 80°1 'E and 80°53'E longitude.

3. The division comprises of 116.34 sq.km. of reserved, 1117.23 sq.km. of protected and 33.51 sq.km. private protected forests. The total area of the division is 1,267.08 sq.km.
4. The tract dealt with is bounded on' the North by Palamau district and Lohardaga district on the East by Kiunti sub-division of Ranchi district, Lohardaga district and Sadar sub-division of Singhbhum. Gangpur (in Orissa) and iashpur (Madhya Pradesh) are situated i the Souih and Jaslipur and Sarguja (Madhya Pradesh) on the West.

CONFIGURATION OF THE GROUND

5. The configuration of (the ground varies very considerably. Some are plain tracts while some are hilly and some even mountainous. Some of the hills are rocky and in some cases slopes arc steep, even precipitous at places. The physical features of Gumla and Simdega sub-Jivisions differ markedly from each other.
6. The former forms part of the main Ranchi plateau at the general elevation of 609.6m. In Sissai and Gumla thanas and in parts of Basiya and Palkot thanas there, are generally exnsive farm lands or gently sloping , rice-producing fields, and here and there upon tFs landscape are rocky hillocks standing out as sentinels. Patches of the land are alscovered with Sal forest. In Chainpur and Raidib thanas on the other

hand, the land is mostly rolling or hilly and here arises the towering hill ranges with flat tops at higher altitude. Plateau formation locally known as “ Pat” is the most striking topographical feature of the tract and is found on almost all hills in smaller or larger extent. These pats with forested depressions here and there , and with their hamlets and fields , form a continuous plateau of vast dimensions. Rajadera is a saucer shaped valley at I 300m. elevation.

7. Some of the peaks above 900m elevation, are Binda (985m), Parki(1008m) in Chainpur thana , Briskata (925m) Raidih thana and Arrah (917m.) in Gumla thana.

The Main Hill Peaks Are The Fôllowing:- -

SL No	Name of peak	Village	Thana	Thana No	Height mm.
1	Pakni	Pakni	Chainpur	127	1008
2	Bamda	Bamda	“ “	131	984
3	Briskata	Briskata	Raidih	--	922
4	Arrali	Arrah	Simdega	67	917
5	Kctropahar	Sarangapani	Kolebira	120	779
6	Gowardhassa- Tungri	Gowardhassa	Ditto	115	757
7	Kinbiratungri	Kindira	Simdega	7	720
8	Budhapahar	Biru	Ditto	58	716
9	Pitanipahar	Larba	Kolebira	123	694
10	Sindritoli tungri	Asanbera	Ditto	17	683
Ii	Sikariadanr	Sikariadanr	Simdega	51	688
12	Burhapahar	Kcoiiddih	Ditto	3()	677

13	Alupahar	Khindanishan	Kurdeg	46	662
14	Deopahar	Ghasilari	Kolebira	87	639
15	Lamkipahar	Baral?arpani	Simdega	118	632
16	Orgotapahar	Saraipani	Kolebira	119	630
17	Konjogapahar	Tangartoli	Ditto	129	627
18	Uriapahar	Bandarchuan	Kolehira	92	603
19	Marapahar	Khinda	Jurdeg	14	590
20	Jongrapahar	Beraingo	Bano	76	589

8. Rocks of the Archaen era , both Dharwar and post Dharwar comprise the dominant geological formation of this region. The plateau (pats) above 900 m. elevation have valuable deposit of bauxite , laterite, coal and haematite. The bauxite of Rajadera area is the richest in Aluminium contents. Laterite is being quarried in small quantities in many places. The hematite deposit was in the past extensively utilised by the local Asur tribe for extraction of iron by smelting on cottage industry scale and remains of slag are commonly met with specially on the southern pats. Though iron implements are .mostly bought in the market, small scale smelting is still done today. The resulting soil is sandy loam. The smaller hills , and also the slopes of the plateau hills, have mainly gneiss and granite. Some of the hills , specially the low hills near Nagpheni in Sissai thana, are made of extensive sheets or caps of granite , other hills have massive blocks of gneiss and granite, piled one upon the other , completely ousting vegetation or letting only little bits to grow . The gigantic blocks of granite commonly known as Palkot rock, precariously balanced one upon the other, as if they had been lifted and put in position by crane, attract the attention of the passer by near Palkot. The obvious cause of all this rock exposure is soil erosion. Almost all the hills

in Simdega sub-division are made up of such blocks of granite and gneiss huddled together in a bewildering disorder. Quartzite and quartz and also kankar occur in some places. The soil is generally sandy except where calcareous concentrations occur to make soil clay.

9. Simdega civil subdivision is less contrasting in its various features. The average elevation of the base is 366m. above the mean sea level while the territory as a whole is a vast jungle of hills and ravines confusedly cut up with reeling land. The pressure of population being heavy, the forests down the hills are intensively honeycombed with cultivation.
10. The principal rivers which drain these forests are Sankh, Karo and South Koel. Most of these rivers flow in the south or southeast direction. Some of these rivers have to forge their way through gorges in their early stages and contend with rocky beds. There are several sizeable waterfalls particularly in Sankh, which are well known for natural scenes and naked beauties. The most important is Sadni (near Rajadera Chainpur thana) with 61m. fall in broken stage.
11. The rock types met with in the area are given below
 - (a) **Recent**: - Alluvium Unconformity.
 - (b) **ProCambrian near Dolerites** : - Dolerite unconformity
 - (c) **Chhotanagpur Granite** :- Granite and Granite gneiss, Composite gneiss
 - (d) **Older Metamorphic** : Hornblende Schists Epidiorites Amphibolites etc, Quartzite, Mica Schists, Slates etc.

The mica schist of the area are seen either as buns between the granite massifs or as enoliths of various sizes within the granite. At lower grade of metamorphism seems to have been responsible for the formation of slates in the western portion as around Chhatakahu (22°.31':

84°.07'). The basic rocks also occur as xenolithic patches within the granite or as stills in the mica schist. The granite occur as massifs separated in places by bands of mica schists.

12. The description of the main rock types are given below :-

MICA SCHISTS: - The main schists are exposed in a lenticular form with the long axis running roughly ENE from west Dumardih (22° 32' 84°02') to Kochedega (22° 39' : 84° 24') and beyond. Exposures in general are few both the arenaceous bands in the mica schists form ridges. One such ridge is Larnti pahar north of Korkotjor (22° 33' : 84° 13'). Good exposures are seen in the area south of Chhatakalu (22° 31' : 84° 07'), and on the Ilaimaraihari west of Kurchhahar (22° 31' : 84° 10') Some abundant exposures are located near Simaria (22° 30' : 84° 45'). Mica schists are also seen as xenoliths of various sizes within the granite. An example of this may be furnished by an exposure at Litimara (22° 31' : 84° 57'). The exposure east and north east of Sikorda (22° 41' : 84° 57') is interesting, in that considerable quantities of hematite are seen. The schists are variable in nature. Some salts are seen in the vicinity of Chhatakahu (22° 31' : 84° 07'). Spotted slates are seen locally. In some places, like Deobahargindra (22°32' : 84° 10') mica schists found as xenoliths in the granite have more or less lost their schistosity and have been converted to equiangular hornfelsic rocks due to the introduction of secondary quartz and feldspar.

QUARTZITES:

13. These form persistent bands or long, narrow ridges in the area. One more or less continuous line of ridge extends from south of Salelatili (22°37':84°28'). Smaller bands occur west of Purnapani(22°37':84°28') and south west of Saeput (22°35':84°28'). Quartzites are fine to medium grained and show abundant linear cavities and well-developed jointing. They also show secondary gneissification. Some important occurrences are to be mentioned near the locality having the approximate co-ordinates (23°18':84°35')

EPIDIORITES AMPHIBOLITES AND HORNBLENDE SCHISTS:

14. At several places in the area, specially in the western **part**, this group of rocks is more prevalent. They occur either as bands within the mica schists or as caught—up patches with the intrusive granite. They conform to the schistosity of the schists and appear to be metamorphosed basic siltstones. Mention may be made of the occurrences NE of Chhatakahu (22°31': 84°20'), NE of Janoha (22°33': 84°11') SE of Rigri (22°37':84°20') and near Sikrihora (22°35': 84°17'). The hill Alupahar (22°30' 84°16') is also made tip of these rocks. Among the scattered occurrences, mention may be made of the place having co-ordinates (23035: 84°28') approximately
15. 15. These rocks give rise to a (dark chocolate brown soil not found over any other formation of the area. In the outcrops within the granite country, the rocks are well-jointed and broken so that gneissosity in them could not be made out with certainty. The Amphibole schists show fine elongate needles of amphibole with a little quartz while the epidiorites show a coarse granoblastic texture
16. 16. Pearly white to bluish white rock with a Soapy feel look like talc—schists are seen in (H) isolated exposures NE of Mtisiitoli (22°30' : 84°17')

COMPOSITE GNEISSES

17. 17. A good part of the area is covered by gneisses, which are (distinctly derived from mica schists. In the field the contact of the gneisses with the surrounding schists is rarely seen, but near Karrajharia (22°35' : 84°17') they grade distinctly in to unaltered mica schist along the strike. Best exposures of the gneisses are seen around Kersai (22031: 84°13'), Baagdega(22°34' :84°17'). An abundance of pegmatite and quartzose material can be seen in the gneisses on the Sankh river. Seen under the microscope the rocks can be termed as oligoclase-biotite quartz gneisses. South west of Karrajharia, a tongue of coarse unfoliated granite appears to intrude the gneisses. Tongues of granitic material are seen intruding the gneisses west of

Jamadohar ($22^{\circ}85'$: $84^{\circ}25'$). Mica gneiss occurs in sporadic patches in the areas bounded by $23^{\circ}8'$ to $23^{\circ}10'$ latitudes $84^{\circ}85'$ to $84^{\circ}16'$ longitudes and $23^{\circ}15'$ to $23^{\circ}17'$ latitudes and $84^{\circ}18'$ to $84^{\circ}25'$ longitudes approximately.

Granite and Granite Gneiss:

18 Massifs of granite are located near Simdega ($22^{\circ}37'$: $84^{\circ}30'$) and Kurdeg ($22^{\circ}34'$: $84^{\circ}0'$). Some exposures are also seen east and south of Bangaon ($22^{\circ}34'$: $84^{\circ}08'$). In the northern part of the area patchy occurrences of this rock type is seen around the locality having approximate co-ordinates $23^{\circ}28'$. The foliation in the granite is due to the orientation of biotite flakes along well defined folia and is gently dipping.

19. The contact of the granites with the mica schists is rarely seen and it is difficult to determine its exact nature. However, tongues of granites are seen intruding into the mica schists which preserve fine foliation though altered to gneisses. In the hill south of Koupala ($22^{\circ}32'$: $84^{\circ}20'$) biotite granites are noted. Garnet bearing granites are seen around Bandlpahartoli ($22^{\circ}32'$: $84^{\circ}20'$) and west of Garhcbahar ($22^{\circ}37'$: $84^{\circ}28'$).

20. Around Bangaon well foliated, coarse grained granite gneisses of rather dark colour are seen. Similar rocks with poorly developed foliation form near Kasedega ($22^{\circ}30'$: $84^{\circ}13'$), porphyritic fine to medium grained granite gneiss is seen which differs from other granites in being porphyritic due to the development of big laths of feldspar which show sub-parallel orientation on the southern portions.

Dolerites

21 These occur as narrow dykes. The outcrops are small in number and SOIIC of the exposure are seen near Musnatohi ($22^{\circ}30'$: $84^{\circ}07'$), east of Kurdeg ($22^{\circ}34'$: $84^{\circ}08'$), west and north of Khalijor ($22^{\circ}33'$: $84^{\circ}7'$), north of Hetma ($22^{\circ}37'$: $84^{\circ}13'$), near Luchutpat ($23^{\circ}10'$: $84^{\circ}6'$), etc. They do not show chilled borders or any evidence of differentiation. The dykes have generally a N-S trend. It appears that the longitudinal joints in the granites pass

through the dykes undisturbed, while the dykes themselves, might have intruded along cross joints in the granite . It appears that the intrusion of the dolerites took place before the final consolidation of the magma, in fact before formation of longitudinal joints in the granite. They also show evidence of later movement. They are of the nature of metadolerites with abundant pyroxene and have plagioclase. It is likely that the dolerites can be correlated with Newar dolerite group

ALLUVIUM:

22 A large part of the area, is covered by alluvium constituted mostly by clay and partly by calcareous nodules in a few localities like Bhandari toll ($22^{\circ}30':84^{\circ}13'$), Sarabmunda ($22^{\circ}32':84^{\circ}09'$), etc. though the deposits are of no economic importance. Lithoclastic clays are of common occurrence and it is well noted near Banlaripa (toli ($23^{\circ}22' :84^{\circ}30'$), S.E. of Pirupattoli ($23^{\circ}22' :84^{\circ}26'$), and north of Risapattoli ($23^{\circ}24' :84^{\circ}25'$).

BAUXITE:

23 The bauxite enrichment in the laterite cappings is on the northern side of the Gumla district,. The important occurrences are:- Bandapattohi area ($23^{\circ}23':84^{\circ}28'$), ridge between (Tharghuta nadi and Barkadih ($23^{\circ}00':84^{\circ}10'$), Barpat ($23^{\circ}17':84^{\circ}16'$) Bhaglatoli ($23^{\circ}12':84^{\circ}16'$) Ijapat ($23^{\circ}16':84^{\circ}15'$) Chandipat area ($23^{\circ}16':84^{\circ}10'$), Chhattasarai ($23^{\circ}19' :84^{\circ}18'$), Chotnngpahartoli ($23^{\circ}18' :84^{\circ}19'$), Dohara pahar ($23^{\circ}25' :84^{\circ}25'$), Dudhapattoli area ($23^{\circ}22' :84^{\circ}29'$), Durnharpat ($23^{\circ}16' :84^{\circ}09'$), hill north of Ghugrutoli ($23^{\circ}18' :84^{\circ}25'$), Jarda pahar ($23^{\circ}15' :84^{\circ}10'$), Plateau south of K nirnslli ($23^{\circ}13' :84^{\circ}20'$) Kondlepat ($23^{\circ}16' :84^{\circ}27'$) Luchapat ($23^{\circ}13' :84^{\circ}04'$). Lupangpat Dokapat area ($23^{\circ}13' :84^{\circ}04'$), Mahuapattoli Dungarpattoli area ($23^{\circ}12' :84^{\circ}27'$), Marchsipat ($23^{\circ}17' :84^{\circ}04'$) plateau north of Parasa ($23^{\circ}22'$), Pirupattohi Kabraputtoli area ($23^{\circ}23':84^{\circ}26'$), Besides these, some minor occurrences are also noticed.

BUILDING STONES:

The granites and gneisses constitute very good building material . It is not uncommon to find granite blocks being dressed for meeting local constructional requirements but no big quarries are developed at any place in the area.

CLAY:

24 Small exposures of white clay **iii** the stream courses are exposed near Kandapattoli (23°17':84°11') and west of Chormaurwa (23° 21':84°14'). A limited supply of lithomargic clay occurs in laterite covering high ground north of Genharia (23° 18' 84° 36'). Important occurrences of lithomargic clay are recorded near Bänjaripattoli (23 ° 22' : 84 ° 30;), SE of Perupattoli (23 o22 84° 26'), Risapattoloi (23° 24' : 84° 25'). The materials from these places possess the properties of fuller's earth.

EMSTONE:

25. Quartz Crystal — Occurrences of small and clear crystals quartz derived from the disintegration of a quartz vein are reported from about 0.4km. south of Konjora (22°45' 84°46').

GOLD:

26. Gold is reported to occur in the alluvial sands of various talas of the area. Sands of the Sankh river are also reported to be gold bearing at places. It is reported that after heavy rains villagers wash the sands at a few places for recovering the metal. The yield is generally very poor.

WON:

27. Considerable quantities of hematite are found on the surface in a patch of micaschist near Sikorda (22° 41' : 84 °57)• Concentration of magnetite derived from micaschists are recorded along the upper reaches of streamlets near Bagdaur (22° 31' : 84° 33'), Mahautoli (22° 30': 84 °15') and at a few other places in the Simdega subdivision.

KYANITE.

28. Kyanite occurs in micaschists associated with being quartz near Khijurbahar (22 °30': 84 °58'). Boulders of Kyanite are seen in a patch 0.4 K.M.S.E. of the same place. Other patches containing Kyanite in boulders are seen to the north and N.E. of Chhapartoli (22° 31' :84° 58').

LEAD:

29. Small pieces of crocoite have been found about 1.6 K.M. S.E. of Nawatoli (22°32' 84° 10') in micaschists.

Sporadic occurrences of galena in quartz veins have also been recorded to the south of Lathakamhan (22° 32' : 84° 56'), but it is of doubtful economic importance.

LIMESTONE:

30. Occurrence of calcareous tufa have been reported from Dhibadi, btoli (23° 16' : 84° 26').

MICA:

31. Books of ruby mica occur in pematite near Kanjoga (22° 45' : 84° 46') Mica has also been recorded at Sikridanr (22° 41' : 84° 29'). The deposit is of little economic importance.

OCIIRE:

32. Some thick hands of yellow clay and variegated material are exposed near Ghumirnati (23° 25' : 84° 24'). the yellow clay can favourably be compared with ochres and can be marketed after washing,”

(The above Geological note has been received through the kindness of the Director General, Geological Survey of India , Calcutta.)

CLIMATE:

33. There are the usual three climatic seasons Viz. the cold weather, the hot weather and the rains. The cold weather sets in early November and lasts until about the end of March.

The hot weather corresponds to the period between the end of March to June . The rains break Out at the end of June and continue until the end of September.

34. Winter is rather severe on the 1000 mt. high pats and in the low lands. Ground frost occurs in some of the narrow valleys of high hills but is not a source of much damage. Fog occasionally occurs during this season. The average temperature, rain fall and no. of rainy days of last 10 years are given fo various block head quarters. But this does not hold true for the forest areas dealt with where the variations are less.

35. Summer is rather severely felt in Simdea Sub — Division which is lower than the Gumla Plateau when hot wind (called loo) blows during the day time and cases of sunstroke are generally reported. The mean maximum temperature is 23. 8°c.The pats are however much cooler. The main characteristic feature of summer is that the temperature is kept down by occasional showers often preceded by cyclonic wind . These thunder showers are particularly beneficial to the sal forests for just about this time sal seeds ripen and are helped in germination by raiti . Without it the sal seeds would not he able to keep their viability for long.

36. The climate in Simdega area is generally unhealthy, specially in the outlying parts like Kurdeg, Bolba, etc. Malaria is the commonest scourge . The climate appears to suit the poisonous snakes. Simdega Sub Division is notorious for the number of deaths by snake bites. This occurs chiefly at the period of first rainfall. Touring officers in Simdega Sub Division have

frequent occasions to be alarmed by snake crawling on the inspection bungalow verandah or resting in the bath room or even dropping from the ceiling. **RANFALL:**

37. The District Statistical Officer , Gumla has been good enough to furnish statements giving total monthly rainfall and number of rainy days for all the months for rain gauge stations Gumla, Simdega, Palkot etc. The figures furnished by him are quoted in a summary

form in the statements which Follow. These stations are situated in the proirinity of the forests dealt with, although it is felt that the rainfall in the actual forest areas may be some what higher. In the case of the forest areas on higher altitude, however such as Rajadera, etc. the rainfall is likely to be much higher.

Statement of Monthly RaInfall (M.M.)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Gumla	14.6	18.7	22.4	19.9	33.8	248.3	355.9	274.5	206.10	56.70	35.00	7.5
Palkot	12.8	25.5	29.9	19.9	45.5	208.00	356.60	276.2	189.30	39.60	19.50	8.6
Simdega	9.4	28.4	10.7	25.8	49.78	419.8	745.9	602.10	379.60	64.00	18.60	18.6

Statement of Number of Rainy Days

Station	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Gumla	2.1	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.7	12.1	19.0	18.7	11.8	5.2	1.3	0.4
Palkot	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.9	3.6	11.7	19.9	19.6	12.2	5.1	1.1	0.4
Simdega	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.7	3.8	11.3	21.7	19.7	13.7	4.4	1.1	0.4

WATER SUPPLY

38. As mentioned earlier, the principal rivers of these forest tracts are North Koel, Sankh and Karo. Of these only North Koel and Sankh are perennial within the limits of the Gumla district. Water of these rivers is not at present used extensivclS' for irilgation purposes. Only on a very small scale the Water is taken along pynes for irrigation of paddy crop in certain villages, situated along the banks of these rivers. Potable water is obtained from these rivers and supplied to the various townships. There is however, a great scope for agricultural development and these rivers can play very important role in all such schemes.

39. **STATE OF BOUNDARY:**

The artificial boundaries generally consist of cleared 5 to 6 metre wide lines with stone cairns. Some of the demarcated forests have boundary mark of turffed earth mounds. Aloes had been planted on either side of such boundary marks in the direction of the

preceding and the following boundary points so that even if the mound or cairns get dismantled or the line is overgrown, both the site of the boundary marks and the direction to the preceding or following point may be traced out through the live aloes. In some of the forests earth mounds and cairns of stones had been replaced by stone posts but not traceable at present. In large number of cases, however, the condition of the boundary is not satisfactory and the pillars, in several places are either missing or are in decayed condition. The boundary pillars are not serially numbered except in a few cases and the numbers wherever found, do not in several places tally with those shown on the map. A large amount of improvement is therefore necessary in regard to the boundaries and the boundary posts. A regular scheme of boundary inspection and upkeep is required. **LEGAL POSITION:**

40 Except for the forests previously managed under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, Government reserved forests were originally declared private protected forests under the provision of sec. 30 of the Bihar Protected Forest Act, 1947 to enable the Government to take effective steps against destruction by the application of scientific method of management. Then the Land Reforms Act came into operation and all these private protected forests barring the Mundari Khatkatti forests, have then under passed to and become vested in Government. These were constituted protected Forests under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 subject to the existing rights and privileges. Details of the area dealt with in this plan together with reference to the relevant notification are given in Appendix-IB. The Mundari- Khatkatti forests given in 'Appendix I C continue to be managed as private protected Forests.

RESERVED FORESTS:

41 Before the reservation of the forests, there was no regular system of working. People of villages in which there were forests, removed their requirements of forests produce

according to their own needs without let or hindrance. Other people living in adjoining villages who had no forests in their own villages paid an annual rent of 1/-or paise 8 known as Bankati rent to the land lords of the village, where the forests were situated and from where they took forest produce . This system of payment was however, never seriously enforced till the time when the railways were opened and there was a general in flux of outsiders. The Landlords, finding a demand, started selling the forests for sleepers and building materials. The villagers discovered that the felling of trees made extension of cultivation easier for them. The landlords also settled lands for cultivation. Thus there was a race between the landlords and tenants to bring as much land under cultivation as possible The result was that most of the forests vanished from the plains and are now confined to the hills . When the Government saw the wasteful destruction, it tried to persuade the land lords to accept state management. The bigger land lords realised the importance of conserving the forests and agreed to State management of their forests. These forest were handed over for management to the Forest Department. Since then the forests were managed also with other State owned forests according to systematic scheme. Details of Rs. in Division has been given in appendix- IA

Protected forestr:

42 After notification of some forests as reserved forests under Section — 26 I. F. Act 927 most of the forest; were being managed by local jamindars and khutkattidars. These forests were constituted private protected forests under the provision of I3ihar Private Forests Act, 1947, which later on vested in Government under the Land Reform Act (Bihar Act-XXX of 1950) and were constituted protected forests under section 2'(3) of Indian Forest Act,1927.

Still some forests were situated. under control of land lords and Mundari Khutkhatidars. The were in worse position)fl. Most of then' were maltreated and many of them were worked on annual rotation. Many areas were denuded of their forest cover. The request

of Government hand over-the management-øf-these forests under I.F.Act.1927 did not get sufficient response and the state had to step in to control further deterioration of these forests. In this way they all, were notified as protected forests under section 29 (3) of IF. Act.. 1927.

Private Protected Forests :-

43. The land reforms Act did not apply to Mundari Khutkatti village and the forests in these villages continued to be managed under the Bihar Private Forest Act. List of these forests are being given it appendix IC.

Acquired Land :-

44. Some forests which were maintained by local Mundas and Mankis were acquired by Bihar Government under the provision of Land Acquisition Act. Later on they were notified as protected forests under section — 29 of Indian Forest Act. 1927.

Area of the Division

45. Range wise area of the Division is given below: -

SI. No.	Name of The Range	Area In Acres.	Area in Hectare
1.	Gumla .	76264.90	30863.98
2:	Kurumgarh '	94363.04	38188.20
3.	Sim4ega East	63999.25	25900.14
4.	Simdega West	78468.52	31755.77
	Total	3,13,095.71	1,26,708.09

The area statement given in Appendix -I differ to some extent with the statement given in App-II due to variation in the area noid and the area dermarcated. In case any discrepancy the area will be finalised by the teiritorial BFO

Rights and Concessions:-

46: Barrin' ew 'vas, such as Malik Rakhants, all the forests (called Raiyat RakRakhants) are burdened with rights in respect of major and minor forest produce. The rights-and concession in protected forests have been inherited by villagers from jamindari re save' been kept as such. The right to grazing is allowed in all except in such portions as may be necessary to close for protection of regeneration, etc. The only restrictions in taking forest produce free of cost by right holders is that it shall be only for domestic or agricultural LIOSCS and not for sale, barter or transfer of any kind. Settlement procedure for all protected forests notified has been completed by the Forest Settlement Officer. The area has been demarcated and rights and concessions of individuals and community has been quantified and documented.

47. Further limitations are firstly that when a Working Plan or Scheme is drawn up, the exercise of such right will be regulated in accordance with the prescription of such plan or scheme and secondly that the right to remove any produce is limited to the quantity that may be available in the annual coupe as prescribed in the said plan or scheme. The fundamental concept of right is that it shall not be exercised to the detriment of the object on which it bears. Rights have therefore to be regulated by the entries in Khatian Part — II subject to such restrictions as Government may impose, either through the prescriptions of the Working Plan or by specific order. .

48. Principally the right — holders take firewood and fencing material and poles for house building and.. machan. Rights extend mahua and other edible fruits, chope or string and leaves etc. Lac cultivation is allowed somewhere free of charge, at other places on payment or on share basis. As a rule the residents of the village within whose village boundary forest exists have these rights in their OWL forest sometimes, though not commonly, one village has rights. specially of grazing, in one or more or the other forests. In certain cases the exercise of rights is conditional on payment of annual fee and as a rule this condition operates on out side villages.

Mundari Khutkatti rights:-

49. According to the past ownership of (the protected and private protected forests of Gumla division on the basis of which rights and concessions of the local population has been ascertained by the Forest Settlement Officer, recorded in the case histories of Forests and deposited in the District record room, the forests are as such:

- i. **Malik Rakhant.**
- ii. **Raiyat Rakhant.**
- iii. **Common Rakhant and**
- iv. **Mundari Khunt Katti.**

i. **Malik Rakhant :-**

The forests ownership of which were entirely of the Jamindars were called Malik Rakhants. Almost all of these were free of rights. In a small percentage of such forests, a part of the forest is right free and the remainder is burdened with rights.

ii. **Raiyat Rakhant: I**

In such forests the raiyats of the village jointly had complete freedom. They may appropriate the entire produce for their bonafide requirements.

iii. **Common Rakhant:-** In such forest the land lords and their raiyats both had rights.

iv. **Mundari Khutkatti Forest**

v. In such forests the Mundari residents of the village having Mundari - Khutkatti rights have the dual status of land - lord and right - holders. The Government had issued special orders vide Revenue Dept's letter NO. C/P - F - 1027 / 51 -5999- R dated :- I 1.12.1951 and VI of 79/50-736-R dated - 9.11 .1951 for management of these forests.

According to the Chhotanagapur Tenancy Act , 1908 (he definition of Mundari Khuikattidar and their rights arc given below:—

Sec — 7 , Meaning Of Raiyat having Khutkhatti Rights

1 Raiyat having khutkatti right means a raiyat in occupation or, or having ny subsisting title to land reclaimed for jungle by the original founders of the village or their descendants in the male line, when such raiyat is a member of family which founded the village or a descendant in the male line f any member of such family.

Provided that no raiyat shall be deemed to have Khutkatti rights in any land unless he and all his predecessors in title have held such land or obtained a title thereby by virtue of inheritance from the original founders of the village.

2.Nothing in this Act shall prejudicially affect the rights of any person who has lawfully acquired a title to a Khut — Khattidari tenancy before the commencement of this Act.

Sec-8 meaning of” MUNDARI KIIUTKATTIDAR”:

Mundari Kliut Kattidar means a Mttndari who has acquired a right to hold jungle land for the purpose of bringing suitable portions there of under cultivation by himself or by male members of his family, and includes.

a). The male heirs in the male line of any such Mundari when they are in possession of such land or have any subsisting title there to, and

b) As regards any portions of such land which have remained continuously in the possession of any such Mundari and his descendants in the male line.

Sec-21A Rights Of Occupancy Rniyat In Trees: -

- i) Plant trees and bamboos on such land and cut, sown and appropriate the same,
- ii) cut, cut down and appropriate any tree or bamboos standing on such land,
- iii) appropriate the flowers, fruits and other products of any trees or bamboos standing on such land:

iv) rear lac and cocoons on trees standing on such land and appropriate the same

b) If the rent of such land is paid in any of the ways specified in sub-section (i) of section 61, the landlord's and the Raiyat shall have equal shares in the timber and the landlord's share shall be nine-twentieths and the Raiyat's share shall be eleven-twentieths of the flowers, fruits and other products of all trees or bamboos growing on such land whether planted before or after the commencement of the Chhotanagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1947 (Bihar Act, 25 of 1947) and the raiyat shall be entitled to plant any tree or bamboo on such land, but neither the raiyat nor the landlord shall, without the consent of the other be entitled to cut down or appropriate any such tree or bamboo.

Provided that if neither the landlord nor the raiyat agrees to the cutting down of the tree or bamboo and either of them considers such cutting necessary, one or the other may apply for permission to the Deputy Commissioner who after making summary enquiry and hearing the parties, if any may subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, either grant the permission or refuse it, and his decision shall be final.

Sec.-37 Incidents of Tenancy of Raiyat Having Khutkatti Rights:

The provisions of the Act relating to occupancy raiyats shall apply also to raiyat having khutkatti rights, provided as follows: -

a) Subject to any written contract at the time of the commencement of his tenancy, the rent payable by a raiyat having khutkatti rights for land in respect of which he has such rights shall not be enhanced if his tenancy of such land was created more than twenty years before the commencement of this Act, and

b) When an order is made for the enhancement of the rent payable by a raiyat having khutkatti rights for any land in respect of which he has such rights enhanced rent fixed by such order shall not exceed one half of the rent payable by an occupancy raiyat for land of a similar description with similar advantage in the same village.

BURDEN OF RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS: -

50...Barring the few malik rakliants all these forests are heavily burdened with rights, even in certain malik rakhants rights to dead and fallen wood exist. The rights generally relate to grazing. to the taking free of charge of all forest produce required for bonafide use by the right holders for own agricultural or domestic requirements, but not for sale barter or transfer of any kind, absolute or conditional or either temporary or permanent. Principally the right- holders take firewood and fencing material and poles for house building and machan. Rights extend to mahuas and other edible fruits, to chop or siring, and leaves, etc lac cultivation is allowed some where free of charge, at other places on payment or on share basis, as a rule to the residents.

ABUSE OF RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS: -

51..As may be anticipated, the details of rights while maintaining the general structure outlined above vary greatly from one forest to the oilier and in most cases are nebulous and indefinite and sweeping in character.

FOREST SETTLEMENT: -

50. Forest settlement operations in respect of the reserved and protected forests have been completed. The area of protected forests before and after settlement is as below

Nmne of Range	No. of Villages.	Area before settlement.	Area after settlement.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
Gumla	392	1,34,097.99	64,774.39	-
Chainpur	-		77,105.55	7,781.95
Simdega East	169	36,145.95	55,719.09	19,573.14
Simdega East	120	74,364.28	78,468.52	4,104.24
	Total	2,44,608.22	2,76,067.55	31,459.33

Forest settlement operations in respect of reserved and protected forests have been completed.